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Fashionable Clothing for MEN AND BOYS.

Unusual pains have this senson been taken to present to their friends and pairons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their en-In Boys' CLOTHING

they finite themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all eights of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

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> SAVE MONEY,
> And buy your
> TABLE GLAS
> At Dailey & Co.'s, Nos. 651 and 658 Broadway.
> SAVE MONEY,
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> At Dailey & Co.'s, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. STEARNS & MARVIN'S

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A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest its provements, at the extreme low price of

The prices of all our standard Machines have been greatly re-duced. Singar's Sawine Machines, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be estimated. Call and examine the new Machines of the low prices.

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THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPRAY. No. 400 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machinaks so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from \$50 to \$120, removing all temptation to infringers, or patronage ta infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family swing.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune. New style, price, #50. Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
Tigst-Stitch Shwing-Machine,
For all Manufacturing Purposes and Family Use, preferable to
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BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES. PRICE 650.
(Will be ready in a few days.)
New on band his celebrated SHOTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
latest improvements, \$80.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. HERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S new

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ONLY TWENTY-Five DOLLARS,
especies in capacity and durability to the highest priced machines. No. 447 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
no Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curting,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by all Druggists and Ferfumers.

HERNIA cured by MARSH'S RADICAL CURB TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal Surgeons and Physicians of this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stocknes, Short-Der Bracks, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG

Lan-Pagor Saras, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-at., MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

HOUSE, S. DIRACCLOUS VILENIS. AS FOR NO MORE VERMIN. AS!

Houses, ships, hotels, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, reaches, rats, mice, ants, and all other vermin, by Contract.

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BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES -Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 283 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Harn Dyr, the best extant.

BACHE. LOR'S Wiles and Tourkes have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and used.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAVE OF THE WORLD,

Warranted free from Dampness
G. B. WILDER & Co.,

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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES,-ROBERT M. PATRICE, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bara. Also Fire and Burglar-Preof Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., I door below Maiden lane.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL.-Dia mond Rings, Breastpite, Bracelets, Earrings, &c.
25 FER CHRT BRLOW RETAIL PRICES.
D. C. PSACOCK, Importer. Represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stales

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.—The GREAT STREAGTHREER AND PAIN DESTROYER. Pain caunot exist where this Plaster is applied. Price 25 cents abox. D. C. Morreman, M. D. No. 19 Walker st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

WIGS \$8, TOUPEES \$5 AT CAMERON'S Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assertment of Ladius' Hair-Work of the latest improvements

PARSONS & CO.'s RAT AND ROACH EXTERMIN-ATOR.—"ARYON HOUSE, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833.—Measure Parsons & Co.: Gentlemen—We have used your luseof Extracounter of the public as the breat success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best preparation for Cockronates we have ever used. Yours truly,

Sold by all druggate. Depot: Barnes & Park, N. Y.

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA. The Mauneric Salve is about being introduced into China aimultaneously with truth. May both triumph. For sale by Dr. S. B. Seitri, No. 322 Cannalst, near Churchet, and by all Druggists. Also, at Gound's, Stationer, Tribune Building.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE MORAL POWER OF THE SEA. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Revolved, T at, insaranch as the late Mr. E. W. Clark made our Society the handsome bequest of \$1,000, which has recordly been paid by his executors, in testimony of our approximation of that favor, we do hereby set apart \$100, to be demonitated "The CLARK TRATISONIAL" to be offered as a premium for the best essay on "The Moral Power of the Sea, Or, The Rela-"tions of Modern Commerce to the Spread of Christianity," the nanuscripts to be forwarded, by its January next, to a Committee appointed to make the award. And, further, that \$100 be received for its publication. Society at the last meeting adopted the following:

Writers will please direct their manuscripts to "Prize Essay Committee, Bible House, Philadelphia," accompanied with a sealed envelope containing mame and address, except in case of the one to whom the

N. B. Other papers please copy.

ACCIDENT TO THE MOSES TAYLOR.—This steamer net with a slight scendent to her machinery when ready to leave her wharf yesterday, and although the repairs could be made in a brief period, her owners deemed it best for the convenience of her passengers to transfer them to the steamer St. Louis, which steamer is kept in readiness to leave at any hour. The St. Louis will bave on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from the Company's dock at the foot of Warren street.

Judge Brown is engaged in holding the Kings County Circuit Court, and Judge L it is similarly engaged in Pa-County. The Court of Oyer and Terminer stands adjoin till Monday next, when the Grand Jury will be impanied

## New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Re notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not secessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his zood faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for TRT TRIBUTE Office should in all cases be
addressed to Houser Granulay & Co.

The Comet disports a very liberal allowance of tail about these times.

An important gathering of Sunday-School Teachers is now in session in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. A sketch of the first day's proceedings is given on another page.

Gov. King, Lieut.-Gov. Selden and Controller Church, accompanied by the Quarantine Commissioners and a number of leading citizens, paid a visit yesterday to the Lower Bay, to view the several sites proposed for a permanent Quarantine for this port. They examined the West Bank, Old Orehard Shoal and Sandy Hook, the various advantages and disadvantages of which were represented to them.

JOSEPH BLUNT, esq., has received from Gov. King the commission of District-Attorney, and will, we presume, at once enter upon the duties of the office. We think the Governor has done a real service to the public in this appointment. With more ability than usually falls to the lot of officials elected by the people, Mr. Blunt combines an independence of character and a fertility of mental resources which qualify him for eminent usefulness. His present commission extends to the close of the current year; and we are confident that whenever he may leave the office, his discharge of its duties will be universally regarded as creditable to himself and beneficial to the community.

The Crystal Palace, which was utterly destroyed by fire last evening, was erected in 1853, by an association of our citizens, organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of the preceding year. The impulse to this enterprise was given by the fame and success of the great "Exhibition of "the Industry of All Nations," held in Hyde Park, London, from May to November, 1851. The capital of the New-York Crystal Palace Association was originally \$300,000, but was increased, under an amendment of the charter, to \$500,000. All this was expended on the construction of the edifice and over \$200,000 more, making the first cost of the building \$711,000. Improvements and additions were made from time to time, making the first cost of the whole concern about (we think) \$750,000. Some part of this-perhaps \$100,000-was paid out of the receipts of the Exhibition-the balance is made up of the capital and the bonded debt, which is about \$150,000. No stockholder ever received a penny of dividend, and no bondholder, we believe, ever received a farthing of interest. One liberal banking-house advanced to the Company, over and above its subscription to the capital stock, some \$67,000, of which it has never yet received a dime. P. T. Barnum was also a creditor to a large amount, but his debt passed into the hands of his creditors about the time of his bankruptcy. Of course, there is no insurance.

The Crystal Palace was the most creditable structure ever erected in this City. Its proportions were admirable, its originality of plan unquestionable, its adaptation to its uses unsurpassed. It was an ornament to our City, and contributed largely to its business, its importance and its attractions. Why it should have been so opposed, hated, maligned-still more, why some of the property-holders in a neighborhood of which it constituted the principal grace, should have warred upon and sought its destruction-we could never imagine. Suffice it that their end is attained.

The Crystal Palace Association went into bank ruptey in the Fall or Winter of 1854-John H. White, assignee-who has since been endeavoring to dispose of the property, pay the debts, and wind up the concern, acting under the advice of the creditors. Some time last May or June, the City authorities saw fit to take possession of the Palace, dispossess Mr. White's employees, and turn the property over to the American Institute. which had unsuccessfully attempted to lease it from Mr. White. The City's tenant has now burnt up the building-is there no redress for its creators and their creditors? There is probably work for lawyers involved in this query.

Connecticut chose Town Officers in many if not most of her townships on Monday. There were of course some gains either way on local or personal grounds; but there is a very decided preponderance of triumphs on the Republican side. In proof of this, we give lists of all the towns carried by either party, so far as we have heard, namely:

Republican—Bridgeport (gain), Canton, Clinton, Derby, Essa (gain), Farminaton, Guilford, Meriden, Madison, Milford, New-Hartford, New-Britani (gain), North Haven (gain), North Brauford, Orange, Southington (gain), Watchurry (gain), West-Hartford, West-brook, Woodbridge—20.

Democratic—Bristol, Darien, Hamden, Middletown, Norwich (gain), Naugatuck, Seymour, Stamford, Wallingford—3.

We have four days later intelligence from Europe by the steamships Hammonia at this port and Nova Scotian at Quebec. A report from Mr. Varley, the electrician in charge of the Atlantic Telegraph at Valentia, affirms that there is still some chance of its working, inasmuch as faint signals are still received from Newfoundland, but at the same time expresses the behef that there is another defect beside that heretofore known, the locality of which can only be determined at Trinity Bay. Two journals had been seized in Prussia for articles upon the Regency, and a number of seizures had taken place in Spain. There is no political news of importance, but there are many interesting items of intelligence, among which will be found an interesting account of the present condition of Canton. Cotton was firm at an advance. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 974 to 975.

We are within four weeks of an important election. The State of New-York will declare, on the 2d of November, her judgment on the capacity, the principles and the policy of the Administration of ames Buchanan, and especially its conduct with reference to Kansas and Slavery Extension. Other considerations will enter into the contest as makeweights, but the issue made up by the President and his Cabinet when they broke their pledged faith to Walker and Stanton, to their Northern supporters and to the Country, and embarked in the criminal enterprise of making Kansas a Slave State in defiance of her people, and even of the public assurances of the Cincinnati Platform, is that which should be and must be paramount in

the contest. We should be perfectly willing to submit the

case without further argument, were it not for the tricks and dodges by which the great issue is sought to be evaded. In the first place, the anti-Lecompton strength is doomed to be divided and te a grave extent arrayed against itself. Gerrit Smith will draw off and throw away some Twentyfive Thousand votes, every one of them cast by men who utterly condemn and abhor the Lecompton fraud and its backers, yet so cast that they will have no more effect than if thrown into the Red Sea. Lorenzo Burrows will poll perhaps Fifty Thousand more, every one of them anti-Lecompton, (for the Pro-Slavery Americans will vote directly for Parker, ) yet these Fifty Thousand will avail nothing in the result. If Parker is chosen Goverper, though by no more than two-fiths of the entire poll, his success will resound through the land as a verdict of New-York in favor of James Buchanan and the general policy which will render his rule memorable for generations. While, therefore, probably Seventy-five Thousand anti-Lecompton, anti-Buchanan votes will be cast for Barrows and Smith, only those cast for Morgan will count as such in the popular estimate and in the practical result.

The last session of Congress was substantially absorbed, consumed, by the efforts of Buchanan and Co. to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State or, that failing, to bribe and coerce her into an acquiescence in that destiny. Finances, Public Improvements, Retrenchment, National Progress in every shape, were postponed or subordinated to this object. Nothing was done, nothing attempted, on the side of the dominant party, but to borrow money and spend it and to press the Lecompton and English bills with the whole force of party despotism and the whole patronage of the Government. And now, do those who thus staked their all on a single issue dare to face that issue before the People! Do their candidates, their canvassers, say, "We ask your votes for the Democratic tickets because the President's Lecompton policy "was wise, just and patriotic?" Who does not know that they seek to belittle and sink that policy. to cause it to be ignored and forgotten? Is there not palpable self-condemnation and confession of judgment in this naked fact?

They tell us, indeed, that the Lecompton issue is settled. If so, the next thing in order is to settle with those who raised it. But how is it settled? Has not the Administration been dismissing Democrats from office all Summer and Fall because of their opposition to its Lecompton policy? Would not any ten men still in our Custom-House be removed in a week if they were to avow themselves anti-Lecompton? Is not every steadfast anti-Lecompton Member of Congress opposed to the death by the whole power and patronage of the Government? Is not the Democracy of Illinois distracted, divided and exposed to defeat by the efforts of the President and his officeholders to unseat and put down Senator Douglas because of his opposition to the Lecompton and English bills? How can Lecompton be a dead issue for its advocates while they make it a live issue against its adversaries?

Electors of New-York! if you consider the policy of James Buchanan with regard to Kansas and Slavery fair and just, vote for Amasa J. Parker and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket. All the candidates for State Officers now before you are fair men, and we presume either set of them would endeavor to serve you faithfully. All of them are pledged to do their utmost to complete our Public Works at the earliest possible day. presume all but Gerrit Smith are friendly to our Public School System and to the general State policy hitherto pursued. But Mr. Morgan and his Republican colleagues believe that Slavery should be restricted to the States now upholding it, and that all the remaining Territories of the Union should be consecrated to Free Labor and Free Men-that this should be a paramount object with the American People and their Government. Messrs. Parker & Co., on the other hand, hold : position of nominal indifference and unconcern as to the prevalence of Free or Slave Labor in those Territories, but of real, practical counivance at the Extension of Slavery. Nobody can decently preidle with regard to this matter; and indifference on the part of the Free States dooms New-Mexico. Arizona and our future Territories west and south west from Arkansas to follow the fortunes and accept the destiny of Louisiana, Missouri, Texas. If you believe Freedom better than Slavery for the future cultivators of those vast Territories, say so

at the polls! Mr. Recorder Barnard seems to be ambitious of notoriety. Judge Russell has succeeded in getting himself indicted, and by that means has got into the newspapers. Mr. Barnard, the other branch of the same Court, is too much of a gentleman to engage in a riot at the Opera-House; he despairs of lifting the Sessions into fame by the importance and value of his decisions; and so he falls back upon his monthly turn of rhetoric before those solemn old fellows who listen and suffer as Grand Jurymen. "The charge" is still left to emulous young Judges, and through that formidable instrument they may ventilate their notions of law, justice and morality. Thus does our Recorder, in a document now before us. The principal theme of his essay is the Police-not what it should be, as all will acknowledge, but infinitely better than when managed by the Mayor and the two Judges of Mr. Barnard's Court. Mr. B. is certain that the Police is the sheet-anchor of the country; that without an honest, faitful, well-officered Police, our institutions become an unsubstantial figment; and he expects everybody to agree with him that the mode of appointing policemen ought immediately to be changed. He advocates the immediate restoration of all the efficient men who belonged to the old force-an idea frequently advocated in our columns. Mr. Barnard, in his zeal to throw dirt. misstates the fact in regard to the cost of the Police. He says it now costs one-third more than it did under the former organization; whereas the increase over the average for the previous four years is only six per cent, or one-sixteenth; while the increase over 1854 is no more than two per cent. The figures for five years are: \$872,000; \$819,000; \$828,000; \$725,000; \$488,000-sverage, \$848,000. The destruction of the Quarantine is cited as a forcible instance of the inefficiency of the existing Police Government, and the Recorder looks forward to a restoration to the Mayor of the sole power to make, unmake and wield the Police,

Sunday law: but frown indignantly upon any

in a perfectly military and arbitrary manner. The Recorder next takes up the Sunday laws and treats the men who advocate a strict observance of the Sabbath very much as Mr. Heenan is expected to treat John Morrissy, esq., on or about the 20th inst. "Maintain by all "means," cries Mr. Barnard, "the spirit of the

"literal enforcement, would do injustice even to "the feeblest and poorest class." This means general license to do whatever one pleases, so that he does not make too much noise, as will be seen in the next paragraph, in which Mr. B. comes out strongly in defense of Sunday newspaper selling. Any attempt to prevent such sale, he looks upon as futile and inexpedient, and a violation of that benign interpretation of the law which permits all that conduces to the comfort, health and wellbeing of society to be vended. Does this liberal spirit embrace the thousands of dirty unlicensed groggeries which do more business on Sunday than on any other two days in the week ! Mr. B. next returns to the police to remind its members that they might do more service in directing the activity now shown in catching newsboys to the pursuit of quieter but more dangerous offenders.

The concluding portion of Mr. Barnard's oration is aimed at certain undiscovered fellows, who print libels upon conspicuous persons; and, from the tenor of his remaks, we should imagine that any unfortunate Branch who should fall into the Recorder's hands for sentence, would get a lesson that would last a lifetime. He closes by directing the Grand Jury to receive no business unless presented to them by the District Attorney; an admonition which may well lead the people to ask, What is the use of a Grand Jury, if they must not originate complaints? Why not dispense with such machinery altogether, put a magistrate in the District-Attorney's office, and give that office unlimited control over all prosecutions whatever! There was a time when a Grand Jury was a body of great consequence, each man feeling that he had for the time being the welfare of the people in his hands, and each one striving to correct abuses and punish guilt wherever found. But now, adolescent judges tell their seniors that indictments must not be found against murderers, burglars, prize-fighters and gamblers, unless the Attorney of the Court shall signify his pleasure to have it so. It is time this nonsense was disregarded, and Grand Juries asserted their right to command the Attorney, if necessary, to assist them in procuring presentmente

Mr. Barnard's charge is a fair specimen of the stuff which has of late years taken the place of common sense on the bench. The attack upon the Police is the stereotyped balderdash of the politician, rather than the solid convictions of the judge, and embraces all the exaggeration and unfair deduction which is apt to be characteristic of an electioneering speech. The reference to the Sunday laws is in the tone of one who floats with the popular current of a great city, and sympathizes nore with its fast horses, fast men, fast women and fast characters generally, than with the less obtrusive home circle, church and fireside. However loose the Recorder's private opinions may be upon this subject, he does a grievous injury in saying from the bench of a Court of Justice, as in effect he does say, "I don't think much of Sunday laws. They are well enough as abstract morality, but altogether too slow for the age." It is not by charges like this that the honor and dignity of the judicial character is to be supported, or the dicts of the bench to be respected in a community prone to take every possible license.

The affidavit of one of the sailors of the Haidee, the vessel lately sunk off Montauk Point, throws considerable light on the way in which the slavetrade is carried on. This vessel sailed from New-York in February last, commanded by a Captain Whitney, and with the reputed owner on board, one Boutelle, a Portuguese, bound for Gibraltar, to which port she seems to have carried a cargo. She had, beside the captain and mate, cook and steward, twelve men before the mast and six passengers, who seem, however, to have had nothing to do with the enterprise, as they left the ship at her first port. From Gibraltar she proceeded to Cadiz, there took in provisions and sailed nominally for St. Michael's, in the Azores, but really for the west coast of Africa, having first taken on board two Portuguese named Thomas and Viera, who seem to have been partners or interested in the voyage. Arriving on the coast, Viera left the ship ith letters. After three hours Viers sent word for her to proceed to sea, which she did, cruising about for forty days, during which time she landed at an island and took in water She then returned to her post on the coast, lay there a single day and night. The next morning took on board a cargo of eleven hundred and thirtythree or four negroes, and sailed in the afternoon of the same day for Cuba. She arrived and anchored off Cardenas one afternoon, having lost some 200 negroes on the voyage, and the same evening two Spaniards came on board and made arrangements for landing the survivors, which was effected early the next morning by two boats from the shore. The three Portuguese, who seem to have been at the head of the enterprise, and the Captain then went on shore, having first paid off the hands, leaving the vessel in charge of the first mate, one Macomber, who told the crew she was cleared for New-Orleans. They went to sea at once, but the next day the mate told the men he had no papers. and asked what they thought it was best to do. They left it to him. He then sailed for Long Island, which they made in ten days, and when off Montauk Point the ship was scuttled and after dark was sunk about five miles from the shore. Seven of the crew-five Portuguese, an Italian and a Spaniard, landed at Mentauk Point. The mate

and the rest appear to have landed elsewhere on the coast. The mate, who appears to be a New-Bedford man, is under arrest and likely to suffer the penalty of his crime, and it is to be hoped that the light thrown on this transaction may lead to the punishment of other parties concerned in it. If the Governor-General of Cuba had the least wish to do it he would have no difficulty in finding the negroes landed; but for them we suppose he has already pecketed his doubloon a head, and will give him self no further trouble.

How did it happen that not one Irishman was arrested in the case of the riot and murder at Yorkville on Sunday night? According to all accounts the trouble was begun by an Irishman, backed by some of his countrymen, who, to say the least, had no business in a festive company of Italians. The police seem to have seized indiscriminately upon every Italian in the neighborhood, locking up one upon charge of being a witness, and as zealously overlooking every Hibernian. Why this manifest partiality!

Dr. Rac, the distinguished Arctic traveler, was visited yesterday by a deputation from the American Geographical and Statistical Society, consisting of Messrs, Lefferts, Folsom, Grinnell and Conkli g. Dr. Rac will leave the city to-morrow, to be absent a few weeks, and on his return about midwinter will favor the Society with a series of lectures upon his personal "Pharassical attempt which, under cover of a experience in the Arctic regions.

## THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858. It is stated that Bennett will be here to-morrow not for the purpose of demanding explanations of Mr. Buchanan, respecting statements which appeared in Col. Forney's recent vindication, but to rent an establishment for the Winter, with a view of getting that social position for which he desired the appointment of Minister to France from Mr. Pierce. It is in the power of the latter to overwhelm the poor libeler, if he would descend to the publication of a letter from him.

Some of the best friends of the President regard Beanett's support of him as getting to be decidedly injurious, and express great satisfaction that what he said of him in the presence of Forney has be-

The fact that The Times seems to be exclusively informed of the designation of Mr. Preston of Kentucky as Minister to Spain, looks a little as if an old plan of making that paper the Administration organ at New-York had been revived.

It is noticeable that several of Mr. Breckenridge's friends have been recently the subjects of Presidential favor. I name Mr. Helm, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Preston.

If Judge Bowlin has full powers to make a new treaty with the President of Paraguay, he will stand in precisely the position that Lopez desired for whomsoever the Government might accredit

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858. A private letter received from Arizona, states that the Fort Yuma wagon road, under the superintend-ence of Col. Leach, is nearly completed. The largest political Convention ever held on the Rio Grande, assembled at Mesilla on the 3d of Sept.

The delegates represented about 10,000 people. Resolutions were passed, calling on Congress to organize at an early day; not to send members to the Legislature of New-Mexico, and to hold a new election for a delegate to Congress, in order to show the ture of New-Mexico, and to hold a new election for a delegate to Congress, in order to show the largely increased vote since last year. The Convention was addressed by Lieut. Mowry and others. Considerable emigration was coming into Arizona from Texas and the Southern States, as well as from the Northwest. Col. Titus, of Kansas, had arrived with a party to make a settlement on the San Pedro. The yields of the silver mines continued to increase, and several new ones had been opened.

Gen. Herran has, at the instance of Mr. Cass, returned to Washington, from New-York, on business concerning the questions between the United States and New-Grannots.

and New-Granada.

The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183 acres of land, in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jackson and Alligator, sixty miles in length.

With the view to promote an efficient military organization among the citizens of the District of Columbia, an order will be issued, by direction of the President, for the appointment of a Board to revise the laws pertaining to local militia.

Trestand, for the appointment of a Board to revise the laws pertaining to local militis.

The Secretary of War contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow for a brief visit to the West.

It is the desire of the Administration that Gen.
Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following was received yesterday: TRISITY Bay, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858. PRIER COOPER, New-York: Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia, and there is no change in the electrical indications.

DE SANTY.

Town Elections in Connecticut. HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

About one-half of the towns in this State held their annual town elections yesterday. As far as heard from, the Democrats have carried thirty towns and gained two, and the Republicans have carried fortyeven towns and gained fourteen, showing a net Republican gain of twelve towns.

Congressional Nominations.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5–1858.
The Republican Convention of the Vth Congressions
District renominated Abson G. Burlingame this even The Democrats of the VIth District in Convention

o-day nominated George B. Loring of Salem for SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct 5, 1858.

H. L. Dawes was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the XIth District to-day.

John Z. Goodrich presided at the Convention, and the renomination was made by resolution. Mr. Dawes renomination was made by resolution. Mr. Dawes
afterward addressed the Convention.

Worderska, Mass, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.
The Democrats of the IXth Congressional District,
Eli Thayer's, have nominated Nathaniel Wood of

"Eli Thayer's," have no Fitchburg for Congress. Pennsylvania Politics.

MARCH CHUNK, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

There was an immense people's meeting here last night. Seven hundred miners in mining dresses attended it. Mr. Shoemaker made a stirring address. The Canada Slave Case.

CHATRAM, C. W., Oct. 5, 1858.
The greatest excitement exists here in consequence

The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings being commenced against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly taking therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merlwin. Ten or twelve of the rioters are bound over to be tried at the next assizes. The boy was taken off against his most urgent entreaties, and is kept here by negroes. The Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The mails per the steamship Niagara, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock ut 11 a. m. All dispatches left in the tele-fice, No. 21 Wall street, New-York, so as to each here by 10 a. m., will be promptly forwarded.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statemen

Election in Wilmington, Del. WILKINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

At the Ward elections held here to-day for Assessor and Inspectors, the People's party carried three wards

The Case of Capt. Austin.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

In the United States District Court to-day Capt.

Austin, of the whaling-ship Betsey Williams, of New-Bedford, was found guilty of leaving John Francis, a colored man, one of his crew, at a deserted island of the Gallipages groupe.

Mostr. K., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The Rev. Henry Mandeville, rector of the Presbyterian Church here, died on Saturday. He was a native of New-York. ANOTHER WALBRIDGE MEETING .- Several thou-

sands of the good and trusty Democrats of the Hid Congressional District met in the Eighth Ward last night, corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, to listen to Gen. Walbridge on Federal and State Politics. The General advocated a revision of the State Constitution, the speedy enlargement of the Canals, the building of a Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of Ocean Postage. Mr. Harris Bogert was Chairman and Jas. S. Davis Secretary. At the conclusion, Gen. W. asked if they desired him put in nomination. The whole crowd responded by one unanimous "Yes," The General said he felt himself bound to give his opinion on public questions to any elector in the district who might require it, in order to easile him to decide whether he could give him his support or not. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting broke up with loud and long cheers for their favorite. THE STATE PAIR.

From Our Own Reporter.

STRACUSE, Monday Evening, Oct. 4, 1854. I have just ascertained from Col. Johnson, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, that is averal to partments the entries exceed in number these of approxious year, and certainly the show of good stock or the ground has never been equaled at this early day of the Fair. Every class of horned cattle appears to be well represented. Of course the Durhams and Devos will take the lead in numbers, but the others will as lack in good animals. There is a superior Herefore bull from Ohio, and an imported cow that attrest much attention. Samuel Thorn of Datchess County has some of his remarkable short horns here, and probably some of the best Southdown sheep in the country. Mr. Fail and Mr. Richardson of Westches ter, and Mr. Wainwright of Dutchess, I notice, have some of their fine stock here, and so have many other noted stock breeders of the State, whose names I connot give to-night. The show of sheep of all kinds will probably be better this year than ever before,

Patterson with his French meriaces, and Campbell with his Silesians, will make a great show. There will be a great show of long-wood sheep, and a moderate one of Southdowns and other sorts. There is a prospect of a good show of horses, this county alone being able to fill up that department very liberally. In fact, there is no doubt that there are animals enough of every class on the ground this evening to carry off all the prizes of the Society, so that the animal part of the show may be set down as certain of success.

The other departments are yet in chaos, and we can only guess what they will be from the outree made and preparations for the accommodation of all the things that are to be sheltered, which are very ample, though not yet complete.

Floral Hall is well fitted up for the reception of the large display of fruits and thewers that are expected b be arranged to-morrow, provided it does not rain The show of agricultural implements will probable

be larger than it has been any previous year, ast there will also be a good show of moving machinery. If the weather is fair there will be the greatest throng of people, judging from pre-ent indications, that has ever been seer at any previous show of the Society. The express train that left New-York this morning at 6 o'clock brought a good many from the city, picked up passengers all along the road, and on tered Syracuse by 42 o'clock with twelve very ful cars. The principal hotels are already full. The need quarters of the officers of the Society are at the Voorhees House, where they had rooms engaged. Several of the number found, on their arrival, that their rooms had not been reserved, and there is much dissatisfac tion this evening. Many will have to put up with a cot in a room already occupied with more than is wholesome or comfortable, or seek lodgings in private houses. It is very certain that some of those who have been so shamefully treated at the Voorhees House will never seek lodgings there again. The management of it upon this occasion well merits all the anathemas that it has received. This wast of decent accommodation in Syracuse will deteral was know what they have to encounter from coming this year, and it will be a bar to any future exhibition of the Society here.

The accommodations for a crowd of people spon the grounds of the exhibition are capital, and the us ture of the soil is such that it will become dry almost immediately after a rain.

The most gratifying intelligence meets me upon all

sides of the condition of the corn crop. It is not only good in this State as a general thing, but has ripened without frost. I learn it from good authority that the corn crop of Illinois will be fully two-thirds as large as it was last year, and of better grain.

The entries of the Fair will be completed to-morrow, and opened Wednesday. The great days for people will be Thursday and Friday.

STRACUSK, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1858. The State Fair opened here most auspiciously to-day. The weather, which was cloudy last night, we

clear and beautiful this morning, and just cool enough to be pleasant both for visitors and stock. The attendsice on the ground during the day was not large, but ar above the average of the first day. The entries, however, are so much in advance of last year that the total receipts already exceed the gross amount takes during all the last fair. Ex-President Martin Van Buren was on the ground

The exhibitors have not yet got their articles fully

Cattle and stock are still arriving in large numbers, consequently the fair is not yet seen to full advantage, but the exhibition even at this time is highly interest-The Cattle show will be grand. They are more dif-

fused among exhibitors, and there are a greater number of fine specimens than in any previous year. The scarcity of fance breeders is remarkable, hearly all being shown by farmers. There are splendid cattle of the Durhams, Devons, Herefords, Ayresaires and full bloods. The grades are also remarkably fine this year—many of them but little inferior to fall bloods. Any person who examines grade cattle this year, will see that those who cannot afford the expense of raising thoroughbreds, can materially improve the value of their stock by putting one full blooded ball among native cows. One yoke of cattle of a high grade, about three-quarters Devon, raised by Mr. Hilbor of Albany, are among the handsomest on the ground.

Among the fine cattle shown are two four-year olds,

Among the fine cattle shown are two four-year olds, exhibited by Mr. Fartning of Buffalo and raised by Gov. Shelby of Kentucky. They weigh 5,400 pounds. Two others, raised and owned by Mason Salisbury of

Two others, raised and owned by mason Sansbury of Jefferson County, weigh 5,000 pounds.

E. G. Faile of Westchester, the well-known breeder and importer of Devons, exhibits some spleadid cattle—among others, the imported cow Titania, bred in Exeter, England; a very handsome heifer (Passer), sired by Exeter; a beautiful heifer (Eleanor), eighteen months old; another (Myra), thirteen months old, aired by Tecumseh; and a bull and heifer, calves, six and the control of the very heautiful.

by Tecumseh; and a buil and heifer, calves, six and seven months old, also very beautiful.

Mr. John Corp of Cortland County shows the splendid Devon cows Nancy Dawson and Fancy, with heir buil calves. They are much admired.

The other principal exhibitors of Devons are Mr. Howland of Cayuga, Mr. Othey of Ontario, Mr. Code of Jefferson, Mr. Wainwright of Dutchess, Mr. Hysi of Tioga, Mr. Colby of Tompkins, Mr. Stevens of Genessee, Messre, Baker & Son of Madison, and Mr. Eastman of Oneida.

The principal Short Horn exhibitors are Mr. Thorn of Thorndale, Mr. Richardson of Westchester, Mr. Marks of Ononiaga, Mr. Rathbun of Otsego, Mr. Chapman of Madison, Mr. Bullock of Albauy, Mr. Bennam of Tompkins, and Mr. Talcott of Oneida.

In Herefords the largest stocks are shown by Mr. Rennington of Cayuga, Mr. Bowens of Orleans, and Mr. E. Corning, Jr., of Albany, who has very finst cattle entered.

cattle entered.

In Ayreshires, the principal exhibitors are Mr. Covers of Jefferson, Mr. Hungertord of Jefferson, and Mesers. Br. die & Co. of Jefferson. The stables is stock are at the lower end of the grounds, and a track of half a mile is laid around the cattle sheds. A large

number of very fine horses are already entered for the races, and, according to the accounts of their owners number of very line norses are anonly entered in races, and, according to the accounts of their owners, an unexampled time may be anticipated.

On the cattle ground are well-arranged scales for weighing, erected by Duryee, Forsyth & Co.

Next adjoining the track is a half for the exhibition of the manufactures of Onondaga County exclusively. It is not very liberally filled, but contains some fixerticles, Mesers, J. Seymour & Co., silverward in

facturers, make a splendid display of silverware massenic jewelry, &c. They show silver in all staces, from its native state through all the processes of fring and manufacture up to the completion of the articles. There are many splendid specimens shows of silver incrusted on and interminated with copper. silver incrusted on and intermingled with copper, which have left he doubt in the minds of those familiar with silver and copper mining, that large quantities of silver will be found in that region. Among the fancy articles here are fine was figures and flowers by Miss Wesley Hickox of Syracuse.

For the next division of the ground are agricultural in themselves commission above a second of these

For the next division of the ground are agricultural implements occupying a large space. Several of these are but only just getting ready to work so ne judgment of their capacity can yet be justly tormed. Of course, according to the word of the owners, each is the best machine of the kind ever invented. A portable fence is set up in this part of the ground, patented last March by Mr. Carbart, of Syracuse, seems admirrably calculated to answer this great need of farmers. Starting with the first link, it is set up or moved. Starting with the first lick, it is set up or moved, without, and costs about half a deliar per rost. Several steam-engines are preparing to work, and these,